

ARMY REGULATION

No. 381-19

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, DC, 15 July 1981MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT*Effective 15 August 1981*

This revision updates policies, responsibilities, and procedures for requesting intelligence dissemination and production support. Local limited supplementation of this regulation is permitted but is not required. If supplements are issued, HQDA agencies and major Army commands will furnish one copy of each to HQDA(DAMI-FIR), WASH DC 20310; other commands will furnish one copy of each to the next higher headquarters.

Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by The Adjutant General. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

		Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER	1. GENERAL		
	Purpose	1-1	1-1
	Applicability	1-2	1-1
	Explanation of terms	1-3	1-1
	General policy	1-4	1-1
	Responsibilities	1-5	1-1
	2. INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION		
Section	I. General		
	Dissemination agencies	2-1	2-1
	Intelligence dissemination relationships	2-2	2-1
	Validation	2-3	2-1
	II. Requests for Documents From the Defense Intelligence Agency		
	Request and validation channels	2-4	2-1
	Procedures for determining and requesting future automatic dissemination requirements. . .	2-5	2-2
	One-time dissemination requirements for foreign intelligence documents (secondary dissemination)	2-6	2-3
	Annual revalidation of future automatic dissemination requirements	2-7	2-3
	DIA products disseminated by the Baltimore US Army Adjutant General Publications Center (USAAGPC)	2-8	2-3
	III. Requests for National Security Agency Documents		
	Procedures	2-9	2-4
	Validation and revalidation	2-10	2-4
	IV. Other Dissemination Means		
	Intelligence documents disseminated by the St. Louis USAAGPC.	2-11	2-4
	Dissemination of national-level estimates	2-12	2-5
CHAPTER	3. INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS (IPR)		
	General	3-1	3-1
	Intelligence production relationships	3-2	3-1
	IPR request channels	3-3	3-1
	Validation procedures	3-4	3-1
	Identification of intelligence needed.	3-5	3-1
	HQDA review of IPR	3-6	3-2
	IPRs referred to DIA	3-7	3-2
	Revalidation of IPRs	3-8	3-2
	Quick-reaction requirement (QRR)	3-9	3-2
APPENDIX	EXPLANATION OF TERMS.		A-1

* This regulation supersedes AR 381-19, 25 March 1977, including all changes.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1-1. Purpose. This regulation prescribes Army policy and procedures and assigns responsibilities for requesting intelligence dissemination and production support that cannot be provided by an organization's organic assets.

1-2. Applicability. *a.* This regulation applies to elements of the Active Army, the Army Reserve (USAR), and the Army National Guard (ARNG).

b. It does not apply to the following:

(1) Requests for threat analysis support for Army planning, programing, studies, materiel systems acquisition, and combat development activities, which are governed by AR 381-11.

(2) Intelligence collection requirements.

1-3. Explanation of terms. See the appendix.

1-4. General policy. *a.* Intelligence will be produced and disseminated in response to mission-essential requirements.

b. Commanders will provide intelligence support needed to attain their assigned missions.

c. Agencies requesting support will assess the impact of intelligence on their activities. The Army intelligence element providing intelligence support will help requestors apply the intelligence to their specific mission.

d. Unevaluated intelligence information (Intelligence Information Reports (IR) and signal intelligence (SIGINT) end products) normally will be provided only to the producers of finished intelligence; e.g., the US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC). Exceptions will be made when operational needs cannot be satisfied by finished products. In particular, a properly validated Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN) mission may serve as justification for receiving unevaluated intelligence information.

e. Each HQDA agency and major Army command (MACOM) in the continental United States (CONUS) will establish a system to provide intelligence dissemination and production support to subordinate elements. Such a system will include at least the following:

(1) A training program covering procedures for

requesting intelligence dissemination and production support, and locations where support may be obtained.

(2) Instructions for preparing requests for intelligence dissemination and production support.

(3) Procedures for reviewing intelligence dissemination and production support requests at appropriate command levels, between requestors and the HQDA agency or between requestors and the MACOM. Reviews will insure that requests are properly researched, prepared, and justified and are essential to the requestor's mission.

(4) Procedures to notify subordinate elements of available intelligence products.

1-5. Responsibilities. *a.* Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI). The ACSI has General Staff supervision of intelligence production and dissemination. Specifically, ACSI will—

(1) Prescribe policies and standards for, and manage the production of, Army counterintelligence (CI), general intelligence, and scientific and technical intelligence (S&TI).

(2) Prescribe policies for disseminating DOD and non-DOD intelligence and intelligence information to—

(a) HQDA agencies.

(b) CONUS MACOMs.

(c) Army organizations outside CONUS (OCONUS) not subordinate to a unified command.

(d) Army subordinate agencies, activities, and units.

(3) Arrange for the issue of Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) administrative publications to all Army components worldwide.

(4) Validate Army requirements for national level intelligence estimates, studies, and reports.

(5) Validate intelligence production requirements (IPRs) originated by HQDA agencies, CONUS MACOMs, and subordinate agencies, activities, and units.

b. HQDA agencies will—

(1) Establish a system to provide intelligence dissemination and production support internal to

the agency and to subordinate elements.

(2) Submit, according to this regulation, requests for intelligence support that cannot be satisfied within the agency.

c. Commanding General, US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM). CG, INSCOM will—

(1) Serve as the Army point of contact (POC) to DIA and the National Security Agency (NSA) for dissemination matters.

(2) Validate requests for finished foreign intelligence received from—

(a) HQDA agencies.

(b) CONUS MACOMs.

(c) Army OCONUS organizations not subordinate to a unified command.

(3) Validate requests from Army components worldwide for—

(a) Intelligence end products originated by NSA.

(b) Intelligence-related Army technical bulletins and technical manuals.

d. CONUS major Army commands. The CONUS MACOMs will—

(1) Establish a system to provide intelligence dissemination and production support to subordinate elements.

(2) Interpret and adapt intelligence, within their capabilities, to satisfy command requirements.

(3) Submit, according to this regulation, requests for intelligence support that cannot be satisfied within the MACOM.

e. Reserve Components. USAR and ARNG unit requirements will be included in the system established by the US Army Forces Command.

CHAPTER 2

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

Section I. GENERAL

2-1. Dissemination agencies. The Army obtains foreign intelligence documents primarily from DIA and NSA.

a. DIA supervises the DOD-wide intelligence dissemination program. It issues or arranges for the issue of DOD and non-DOD intelligence information to—

- (1) The Secretary of Defense.
- (2) Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- (3) Military departments.
- (4) Unified and specified commands.
- (5) Defense agencies.
- (6) Authorized non-DOD and international organizations.

b. Intelligence products originated by NSA are disseminated only by NSA.

2-2. Intelligence dissemination relationships.

a. DIA and NSA establish policies for requesting foreign intelligence documents that they produce or are responsible for issuing.

b. OACSI prescribes Army policies for issuing intelligence. This agency also tells Army elements how to request foreign intelligence documents from DIA and NSA.

c. INSCOM or the unified and specific commands are the final validation authorities for documents requested from DIA.

d. INSCOM is the final validation authority (excludes signal addressees (SIGADs)) for documents requested from NSA.

e. INSCOM may authorize selected Army elements to act as final validation authorities for limited situations or periods of time. In particular, the S&TI production agencies, FSTC, the Missile Intelligence Agency (MIA), and Medical Intelligence and Information Agency (MIIA), are final validation authorities for secondary dissemination of documents they request from DIA to support timely production of S&TI.

2-3. Validation. *a.* Requests for foreign intelligence documents from DIA and NSA will be validated by the G2 or senior intelligence officer (SIO) at MACOM level. Validation of a request means—

(1) Documents are required for mission accomplishment.

(2) Documents cannot be provided from command or agency resources.

(3) The requesting unit is authorized to receive the categories of documents requested and at the security levels designated.

b. Procedures for validation of requests for foreign intelligence documents at intermediate levels, between the requestor and the MACOM, will be determined by the MACOMs.

c. Validation of requests for foreign intelligence documents at all levels will be accomplished expeditiously; S2s, G2s, and SIOs should normally complete action on such requests within 3 working days.

Section II. REQUESTS FOR DOCUMENTS FROM THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2-4. Request and validation channels. *a.* All Army organizations will submit requests for documents from DIA to their parent HQDA agency or MACOM according to procedures specified by the HQDA agency or MACOM.

b. At the HQDA agency and MACOM level, all requests will be validated.

c. Requests will be sent through the Commander, US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center

(ITAC), ATTN: IAX-M-DI, Arlington Hall, VA 22212, to the DIA office stated below.

(1) Initial requests to establish a DIA customer account, and requests for future automatic dissemination requirements submitted by organizations with a DIA customer account, will be sent in duplicate (through ITAC) to DIA, ATTN: RTS-2C, WASH DC 20301.

(2) One-time (secondary) dissemination require-

ments will be submitted (through ITAC) to DIA (RTS-2A).

(3) Army S&TI production agencies will submit their requests for documents directly to DIA (RTS-2A).

2-5. Procedures for determining and requesting future automatic dissemination requirements.

a. To receive foreign intelligence documents on an automatic and concluding basis, an agency first must open a customer account with DIA. DIA does not normally assign account numbers to units below division or separate brigade level. Units at lower organizational levels should receive support from their parent division or separate brigade.

b. To establish a DIA account, an organization prepares a letter containing the following, and sends it in duplicate through channels shown in paragraph 2-4:

(1) A detailed current mission statement justifying requestor's requirements for intelligence information.

(2) A statement from the unit security officer verifying the unit's authority to receive, use, and store the level of classified material requested.

(3) Name and AUTOVON numbers of account POC and security officer.

(4) A request for a copy of the following documents:

(a) DIA Collateral Recurring Document Listing (CRDL), DIA Document No. 05-998, plus all changes to date, classified **CONFIDENTIAL**. Document No. 05-998 lists collateral documents only. If there is a need for compartmented intelligence, order Document No. 71-012, in coordination with your supporting Special Security Officer (SSO).

(b) Statement of Intelligence Interest (SII), RTS-2C Document No. 05-990, marked **FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**, and the Statement of Intelligence Interest Code (SIIC), DIAM 59-2.

c. After the DIA CRDL and the SII are received, agencies may register their future automatic dissemination needs based on the content of either one or both of these documents. When deciding which to use, consider the following:

(1) The CRDL should be used if an agency decides specific documents are necessary to satisfy requirements. The CRDL lists basic intelligence products produced on a recurring basis needed by most Army agencies. The SII, which lists coded subject

areas, cannot by itself meet an agency's need for basic recurring products.

(2) The CRDL should be used if the agency's intelligence needs are limited and well defined. It should be used if the agency's capability to receive and store classified information is limited. An agency has maximum control over the types and numbers of publications when the CRDL is used.

(3) The SII may be used to supplement the CRDL. If requirements are based on the SII, the agency must specifically state the subject and geographical area coverage required. Consider that the result of not submitting an SII may be that some high interest, one-time reports would not be received (since such reports may not be covered by the CRDL).

(4) IRs may be requested in an SII. However, these reports are not provided to other than intelligence production agencies unless there is a lack of finished intelligence. A full justification must be given to receive IRs. See instructions in the SII.

(5) DIA offers both printed and microfiche copies of most of their publications. Where appropriate, microfiche should be considered, to save space.

d. After receiving the CRDL and the SII, a letter is prepared to request future requirements. One or both of the following inclosures will be sent with the letter, depending on whether the agency decides to base its requirements on the CRDL or the SII or both:

(1) A list of documents selected from the CRDL, by DIA document title, DIA recurring document number, and number of copies needed. If compartmented documents are requested (according to DIA Document No. 71-012), they must be included in a separate list from collateral documents.

(2) A statement of intelligence interest. (Instructions for completing this document are in the SII.) One SII registers requirements for all security classification levels.

e. Once an agency's request for future documents has been validated by the chain of command and approved by DIA, the agency is issued a customer account number. DIA then sends the next and succeeding editions of requested documents as they are published. To receive the current or existing issues of a document, a one-time request must be submitted (para 2-6).

f. Changes in requirements for recurring intelli-

gence products or changes to the SII may be made at any time. Changes are submitted through channels indicated in paragraph 2-4.

2-6. One-time dissemination requirements for foreign intelligence documents (secondary dissemination).

a. Agencies with a DIA customer account may have only a one-time dissemination requirement for foreign intelligence documents (such as current copies of existing products). Agencies may prepare a letter or Inter-Agency Document Request (DD Form 1142) requesting the documents listed in (1) through (5) below. Requests are submitted through channels according to paragraph 2-4.

(1) DIA Register of Intelligence Publications (RIP), DRS-2600-37A-YR, SECRET, Recurring Document (REC DOC) No. 05-386. The RIP lists (including brief summaries) DIA products, selected military department and CIA publications, and some foreign-produced materials that are available.

(2) DIA Scientific and Technical Intelligence Register (STIR), DST-MGA-A-003-YR, SECRET, REC DOC No. 05-411. The STIR lists current and projected S&TI products, published under a DIA cover for DOD, that are available.

(3) DIA Defense Intelligence Production Schedule (DIPS), DDM-2600-35-YR (Subject Order), DDM-2600-36-YR (Geographic Order), SECRET, REC DOC No. 05-380. The DIPS is the DIA-approved production schedule for substantive general intelligence products.

(4) DIA Monthly Intelligence Publications (DIAMIP), SECRET/NOFORN, REC DOC No. 05-110. This document is numbered by month and year (e.g. DIAMIP 1-80). It lists products published by DIA during the preceding month, those to be published during the current month, and those scheduled for publication during the succeeding month.

(5) Approved FY 19XX DOD S&TI Production Schedule and Projected FY 19XX/XX Schedule (STIPS), DST-MGA-A-003-YR, SECRET, REC DOC No. 05-412. The STIPS is the DIA-approved production schedule for substantive S&TI products.

b. After the publications (a(1) through (5) above) are received, the documents needed will be selected. A document listed in the DIPS or the STIPS should not be requested until it appears in the RIP or until the customer has confirmed that it has been published. A DD Form 1142 will be prepared for each document requested. A sample of a completed form

is in figure 2-1. Letter requests (limited to 10 documents per letter request) are acceptable if DD Form 1142 is not available. Urgent requests may be sent by message. However, care must be taken not to use the message request routinely just because it is convenient.

c. Requests for sensitive compartmented information (SCI) documents will be prepared in coordination with the supporting SSO. Each request will indicate that the requested documents are compartmented. The requesting agency will furnish its supporting SSO with an information copy of each request. DD Forms 1142 and letter requests which themselves contain SCI will be sent by Armed Forces Courier Service (ARFCOS) pouch through SSO channels to SSO ITAC, for IAX-M-DI.

d. In most cases, DIA will send a retention copy of each document requested. When this is not possible, a loan copy will be sent. DIA loan copies must be returned to the DIA library no later than the loan expiration date.

2-7. Annual revalidation of future automatic dissemination requirements. a. All requirements registered with DIA must be revalidated annually.

b. In March of each year, DIA forwards to agencies their recurring document lists (collateral, SI, and SAO) and SII on file with DIA. In May, DIA forwards reminders to SII customers of their requirement to revalidate their needs for nonrecurring documents. Each agency will review its standing requirements and follow DIA's instructions for revalidating the continuing need for the products requested. Responses to DIA requests will be sent through command channels.

c. If an agency does not respond to these revalidation requests, DIA will assume that the agency no longer needs the documents. DIA will then terminate the account and the agency will no longer receive foreign intelligence documents.

2-8. DIA products disseminated by the Baltimore US Army Adjutant General Publications Center (USAAGPC). a. Selected DIA finished intelligence products, including studies of potential enemies' tactics, doctrine, and forces, are disseminated by the Baltimore USAAGPC. OACSI has identified these products as subject areas meriting wide dissemination within the Army.

b. DIA administrative publications are also stocked and disseminated by the Baltimore USAAGPC.

c. The above documents are listed in DA Pam

310-1. Procedures for registering standing requirements for these publications and for requesting

secondary dissemination of them, as appropriate, are contained in AR 310-2, and DA Pam 310-10-2.

Section III. REQUESTS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY DOCUMENTS

2-9. Procedures. *a. General.* Since all SIGINT end products are disseminated through the SSO system, the SSO is the focal point for requesting and disseminating required SIGINT end products. To aid the process, the ITAC Dissemination Office provided each Army SSO with a package of reference materials on 1 August 1979 entitled "Requirements for SIGINT End Products." The package contains an information letter and five annexes which indicate products available, products presently received, and statements registering requirements for future products.

b. Submission of initial request. For newly established SSOs or organizations requesting SIGINT end products for the first time—

(1) Submit mission statements of supported commands or organizations by message to SSO SRD//ITAC Dissemination Office//. The mission statement will be as detailed as possible, since it is the basis for certifying the requestor's need-to-know. This statement should be prepared in conjunction with the intelligence staffs of the supported commands and agencies and the SSO. Annex A of the 1 August 1979 letter provides the format for this submission.

(2) In coordination with the SSO, intelligence offices identify those SIGINT end products required to support the command's mission. Annex B of the 1 August 1979 letter lists available SIGINT end products and the distribution symbol for each. The supporting SSO should submit the distribution symbols of the products required to SSO SRD//ITAC Dissemination Office//.

c. Changes in requirements for SIGINT end products. When additions or deletions or SIGINT end products are required, the supporting SSO will forward

the distribution symbols of the products to be added or deleted to SSO SRD//ITAC Dissemination Office//. The ITAC Dissemination Office will be notified of any mission changes affecting dissemination of SIGINT end products as they occur.

d. Registering requirements for new products. To insure receipt of newly developed SIGINT end products, mission requirements in terms of subject and geographic areas of interest must be registered with the ITAC Dissemination Office. Annex D of the 1 August 1979 letter is used for this purpose. Based on information contained in this annex, the ITAC Dissemination Office will take necessary action to place appropriate addressees on distribution for new products as they become available.

e. Data base searches. Commands or organizations having a valid requirement for historical reporting should submit their requests with justification to SSO SRD//ITAC Dissemination Office//.

2-10. Validation and revalidation. *a.* To insure timeliness and eliminate unnecessary burdens, the system is governed by management by exception; that is, SSOs will submit requests to SSO SRD//ITAC Dissemination Office//, with information copies to appropriate intermediate headquarters. Unless notified otherwise within 3 working days, concurrence of intermediate headquarters will be assumed. In cases where products are required immediately, this should be stated in the request so as not to delay processing.

b. Requirements for SIGINT end products should be reviewed continually and changes made as required; however, each requestor's mission and statement of requirements must be revalidated as of 31 March of each calendar year.

Section IV. OTHER DISSEMINATION MEANS

2-11. Intelligence documents disseminated by the St. Louis USAAGPC. The Foreign Materiel Catalog (FOMCAT) (TB 381-5 series) and Photographic Interpretation Keys (TM 30 series) are disseminated by the St. Louis USAAGPC (1655 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114). Procedures for requesting these publications are in AR 310-2. Agencies without a DIA customer account number must

justify the need for the publications. The justification will include—

a. Mission description.

b. Verification by the agency's security officer that the requestor has facility and personnel security capabilities.

c. The name of a POC and the security officer for the account. The USAAGPC will send requests for

TM 30 series and TB 381-5 series publications to ITAC (IAX-M-DD) before dissemination to an account.

2-12. Dissemination of national-level estimates. a. National-level estimates consist of the following documents:

- (1) National intelligence estimate (NIE).
- (2) Special national intelligence estimate (SNIE).
- (3) National intelligence analytical memorandum (NIAM).
- (4) Interagency intelligence memorandum (IIM).

b. National-level estimates are designed to serve the requirements of high-level policy-making indi-

viduals and groups such as the President and members of the National Security Council that make national security policy. National-level estimates are not appropriate background documents to support contingency plans of tactical units, corps level and below. Normally, national-level estimates are not disseminated below Army MACOM level.

c. Requests for national-level estimates will be sent on DD Form 1142 to HQDA(DAMI-FIR), WASH DC 20310. Each request must contain the purpose for which the estimate will be used.

d. Requestors are reminded that the correlation of an NIE number and its title is SECRET. Requests containing both the NIE number and title must be classified accordingly.

INTER-AGENCY DOCUMENT REQUEST

If classified information is entered on this form, enter appropriate classification.

← STAMP CLASSIFICATION IF APPLICABLE

TO See para 2-4d		FROM Provide complete address		DATE OF REQUEST self-explanatory	CHARGE NUMBER DIA account number
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL					LENDING AGENCY REPORT
SOURCE/AUTHOR (Originating Agency and Post or Individual) Enter originating agency (for example: DIA, FSTC, USAF)					DATE DUE leave blank
TITLE/SUBJECT self-explanatory					RETAIN NO RECORD
DOCUMENT NUMBER self-explanatory					RESERVED FOR USE OF LENDING AGENCY leave blank
IAC NUMBER leave blank	PUBLICATION DATE self-explanatory (of requested document)	CLASSIFICATION self-explanatory (of requested document)			
MATERIAL IS REQUESTED FOR	RETENTION ONLY	RETENTION OR LOAN (Specify loan period)			
REFERENCE/REMARKS Include as appropriate: 1. Additional information to assist in identifying document 2. Number of copies desired 3. User's request numbering system 4. MACOM/agency concurrence					
MATERIAL RECEIVED	DATE	SIGNATURE			

DD FORM 1 JUN 56 1142

← STAMP CLASSIFICATION IF APPLICABLE

1

INTER-AGENCY DOCUMENT REQUEST

UNCLASSIFIED

← STAMP CLASSIFICATION IF APPLICABLE

TO Cdr, USAITAC ATTN: IAX-M-DI AHS, Arlington, VA 22212		FROM HQ, TRADOC ATTN: ATORI-IT (MAJ Doe) Ft. Monroe, VA 23651		DATE OF REQUEST 14 Mar 81	CHARGE NUMBER C500
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL					LENDING AGENCY REPORT
SOURCE/AUTHOR (Originating Agency and Post or Individual) DIA					DATE DUE
TITLE/SUBJECT Protection of the Individual Soldier in Desert Environments (Foreign)					RETAIN NO RECORD
DOCUMENT NUMBER DST-1100S-101-77					RESERVED FOR USE OF LENDING AGENCY
IAC NUMBER	PUBLICATION DATE Sep 77	CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL			
MATERIAL IS REQUESTED FOR X	RETENTION ONLY	RETENTION OR LOAN (Specify loan period)			
REFERENCE/REMARKS Request 1 copy for retention. TRADOC #7-81					
MATERIAL RECEIVED	DATE	SIGNATURE			

DD FORM 1 JUN 56 1142

UNCLASSIFIED

← STAMP CLASSIFICATION IF APPLICABLE

2

Figure 2-1. Samples of completed DD Form 1142.

CHAPTER 3

INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS (IPR)

3-1. General. Intelligence information needed by Army commands and agencies usually is available in documents disseminated by DIA and NSA. If the data are not available, Army agencies should prepare an intelligence production requirement (IPR). The IPR is then sent, through channels, to an intelligence production organization charged with producing the intelligence requested. Submission of an IPR is done normally to program future production. It is also a flexible and responsive way to—

a. Get answers to specific intelligence questions on a short-term basis.

b. Change the content of intelligence documents already being produced.

c. Begin production of new intelligence documents.

3-2. Intelligence production relationships. *a.* DIA and HQDA(DAMI-FIR) establish policies for submitting IPRs.

b. OACSI is the final IPR validation authority for the Army.

c. DIA is the final validation authority for all IPRs.

3-3. IPR request channels. *a.* HQDA, CONUS MACOMs, and Army subordinate elements send IPRs through command channels to HQDA (DAMI-FIR), WASH DC 20310, except in the cases noted in *b* and *c* below.

b. In cases where a MACOM is the Army component of a unified command, and the IPR is required for planning or training in support of that MACOM's mission as the Army component of that unified command, then the IPR will follow channels authorized by the unified commander.

c. Requests for counterintelligence production are submitted as follows:

(1) All CI production requirements will be prepared on Intelligence Production Requirement (DD Form 1497).

(2) IPRs may be submitted in response to the annual solicitation of requirements by DIA or at any time needed.

(3) CI production requirements will be submit-

ted, through command channels, to HQDA (DAMI-CIC), for validation and forwarding to the appropriate production agency.

(4) For additional detail, see chapter 4, AR 381-20.

3-4. Validation procedures. *a.* The S2, G2, or SIO at each intermediate level of command will validate IPRs. Validation of an IPR means that it—

(1) Supports a valid mission.

(2) Has been researched to ensure the requested information is not already available.

(3) Represents an intelligence production gap.

b. The IPR will be disapproved if an S2, G2, or SIO decides that the intelligence product requested in an IPR is contained in existing material. Elements that disapprove an IPR will identify for the IPR originator the documents that contain the requested intelligence information.

3-5. Identification of intelligence needed. *a.* **Format.** To request production of intelligence not in existing documents (commonly known as production gaps), an organization prepares a DD Form 1497 in duplicate. If more space is needed, use bond paper for continuation sheets. Instructions for completing DD Form 1497 are in table 3-1. An example of a properly completed IPR is at figure 3-1.

b. **Administrative data.** Give the specific mission, function, project, program, study, or activity the IPR supports. State why the intelligence is needed to meet assigned missions. Indicate the impact on mission attainment if the IPR is disapproved.

c. **Researching available intelligence products.** In each IPR cite present intelligence documents and products researched which do not contain the needed information. List missing topics if an existing document or publication contains only part of the information needed.

d. **Research procedures.** Steps for researching present intelligence documents or products are as follows:

(1) Review intelligence documents and prod-

ucts on hand at the requesting unit level that could satisfy the IPR.

(2) Consult the STIR, RIP, DIPS, DIAMIP, and STIPS for the titles of existing intelligence documents and those scheduled for production that could satisfy the IPR. (See procedures for requesting these documents in para 2-6.)

(3) Review documents requested from the RIP, STIR, DIPS, DIAMIP, and STIPS. Decide whether the needed information already exists or is already scheduled for production.

(4) Information not contained in existing documents or a document scheduled for production is a production gap, and an IPR should be submitted.

3-6. HQDA review of IPR. OACSI will review each organizationally validated IPR from HQDA agencies, MACOMs, and Army subordinate elements. OACSI will either validate the IPR for DA or return it with comments. The OACSI-validated IPR will be referred to Army production elements to satisfy the requirement or will be forwarded by OACSI to DIA for production.

3-7. IPRs referred to DIA. DIA will either accept or decline for production each IPR received. If accepted, DIA will then determine if a DIA sub-element, military department, or unified or specified command is best able to satisfy the requirement and will forward the IPR to the appropriate organization for review and action. If DIA declines production of an IPR, the basis for such a decision will be forwarded to OACSI, and the originator and intermediate S2, G2, and SIO are notified. If appropriate, these persons will be asked for further information to support reconsideration of the decision. When DIA declines production, OACSI may ask Army production elements to satisfy the IPR. OACSI will notify the requestor and others in the chain of command of this action.

3-8. Revalidation of IPRs. An IPR may be submitted, revised, or canceled at any time. Previously submitted requirements not satisfied or not included in formal tasking and still of interest to the

requestor should be resubmitted and revalidated annually. This will insure continuing DOD recognition of the need for the information.

3-9. Quick-reaction requirement (QRR). Quick-reaction requirements are a type of IPR designed to get a quick answer to a certain question based on data currently in the files of an intelligence production agency.

a. Before sending a QRR, the requesting organization must try to satisfy the need locally or use existing intelligence products.

b. A QRR is sent directly to Army intelligence production activities by electrical message or telephonically with electrical message confirmation. Information copies will be furnished to all elements in the production agency's chain of command, to include HQDA(DAMI-FIR). Each QRR request will contain the following information:

(1) A detailed statement of the requirement.

(2) The title and number of the supported project or program.

When the end use of the requested information cannot be related to a readily identifiable project or program, a statement describing the proposed end use of the information is required.

(3) A statement that--

(a) The information is not available in the requestor's command.

(b) Reference sources, such as the RIP and the STIR, have been reviewed, but the needed information is not available in these sources. (Sources actually reviewed will be listed.)

(c) The requested information is essential. Give the impact on the requesting element if the information is not provided by the date requested or if the information is not provided at all.

c. QRRs will not be used as an alternative to late submission of an IPR. In almost all cases, adequate planning will identify production gaps far enough in advance to allow submission of an IPR, and this is the preferred method.

Table 3-1. Instructions for Preparing DD Form 1497

<i>Item</i>	<i>Instructions</i>
1	Enter the highest security classification of information shown on the form.
2	Enter a short descriptive title of the requirement. Indicate the security classification of the title in parentheses. Give both the title of the product and the geographic area if the requirement is for production of a standard product on a certain geographic area.
3	Enter the date the requirement was prepared.
4	Give the exact date, the quarter within a fiscal year, or the fiscal year in which the finished product is required.
5	Enter the control number assigned by the requesting agency to this requirement. This number is used in production monitoring and discussions between DIA, the validating element, and the requestor. It usually contains the requesting agency's identifier code, the fiscal year, and a serially sequenced number (e.g., MIIA 80-210).
6	Omit. This number is assigned by DIA for internal control purposes. In the case of an IPR accepted for S&TI production, this number will be identified in the DIA (DT) response and will later appear on any S&TI tasking which the IPR supports.
7	Enter the name and mailing address of the element originating the production requirement.
8	Enter a number between 1 and 7 to indicate subject-country priority designation. See JCS document, "Intelligence Priorities for Strategic Planning (IPSP)," for appropriate designation. If the IPSP is not available to the requestor, leave blank. It then becomes the responsibility of the first S2, G2, or SI0 up the chain of command who has access to the IPSP to complete this item. The second character, a letter between A and F, is assigned by the OACSI, the unified or specified command J2, or other final validator. This letter shows the validator's rating of the importance of the requirement compared to all other intelligence product requirements.

Codes used are as follows:

<i>Code</i>	<i>Definition</i>
A	of critical importance
B	of major importance
C	of considerable importance
D	of moderate importance
E	of some importance
F	of interest

DIA looks to the validator for its assessments of priorities among subordinates' requests. Both the IPSP and the validator's ranking will be considered by DIA in making resource commitments for a balanced worldwide production program.

- 9 Check the appropriate block. If the product is to be updated regularly or is published periodically, indicate how often it should be updated or republished.
- 10 State reasons for requirement. This is the most important item on the form. The statement must be explicit to be useful to analysts and production managers. The following will be specifically included:
 - a. *Statement of requirement.* Enter the following data:
 - (1) The subject matter to be covered.
 - (2) The scope of treatment.
 - (3) If the requirement calls for updating or (in the case of revalidation) continued production of existing publications, reference the publication by long and/or short titles.
 - b. *Guidance.* Include the following information:
 - (1) Any special requirements or factors bearing on the preparation or presentation of the product.
 - (2) Special problems or issues to be examined and an explanation, as necessary.
 - (3) Specific comments about the time frame of the subject matter to be considered in the product.
 - (4) Special formats or graphic presentations.
 - (5) Security classification restrictions.

Table 3-1. Instructions for Preparing DD Form 1497—Continued

<i>Item</i>	<i>Instructions</i>
	(6) Known publications that affect the requirement or that partially satisfy the requirement.
	(7) An explanation of the inadequacy of the documents to fulfill the requirement.
	(8) The degree of accuracy and/or level of detail required (e.g., engagement ranges, weapons ranges, radio frequencies, coordinates, quantities).
	<i>c. Intended use of product.</i> Provide specific information on how the product is to be used. This will assist production managers and analysts to fully understand the intelligence product being requested. It also insures that the requirement is given the proper production priority, and that the priority assigned to corresponding collection efforts is the same as that for production. If the product is needed to support an R&D project, identify it. If possible, state what will happen if the information is or is not obtained. If the product is in support of contingency or war planning, reference the proper plan; if there is no plan, describe the command's mission that justifies the product. Include a general statement about the level of the product's distribution within the organization. When revalidating a requirement which was previously accepted for production by DIA, a current statement of intended use will be included. State how obtaining the information has, to date, been of benefit, what use will be made of its continued production, and what will happen if production were not continued. Be as specific as possible.
11	Enter the name of the agency or element believed most capable of satisfying the requirement. Do not submit an IPR for intelligence requirements that can be met by the originator's resources.
12	Self-explanatory. Include both a secure telephone number (if service is available) and an AUTOVON or commercial telephone number for the person to contact for further information.
13	Enter the highest security classification of information shown on the form. Also include the proper security downgrading instructions on the first page of the IPR.

1. CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION REQUIREMENT	
2. SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT Chemical and Biological Warning Transmission Systems - Worldwide			
3. DATE OF REQUEST 22 May 1980	4. DATE REQUIRED 3Q FY81	5. REQUESTING AGENCY CONTROL NUMBER 80-F4-S-003	6. DIA CONTROL NUMBER
7. REQUESTING AGENCY Systems Evaluation Office, ARRADCOM (DRDAR-SEI-C)		8. REQUESTING AGENCY'S PRIORITY 1	
9. TYPE OF COVERAGE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REPORT NEW REQUIREMENTS FREQUENCY <u>none</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/> UPDATING OF EXISTING PUBLICATION <input type="checkbox"/> PERIODIC PUBLICATION FREQUENCY _____			
10. STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENT (Items to be entered in this space will be in the following sequence: Statement of Requirement, Guidance and Intended Utilization of Product) <p>a. <u>Statement of Requirement</u>: A comprehensive, worldwide study is required that will give details on all chemical and biological warning alert transmission systems. The US Army has a requirement for a system that provides rapid transmission of a chemical attack warning to all personnel in a company-size unit. Currently, warnings are transmitted between subunits by radio, hand and arm signals, and noise makers in accordance with SOP (FM 21-40 and NATO STANAG 2047). The current system will delay unit response to off-target and some on-target chemical hazards (one to two minutes are required to warn personnel in a company-size area).</p> <p>The study should contain all available data on construction, markings, training, and use of such systems. Specific elements that must be covered are:</p> <p>(1) Methods of transmitting the warnings under battlefield noise and light conditions (daylight, dusk, darkness, dawn), e.g. sirens, whistles, illuminating rockets, parachute flares, clouds of colored dye, loud electronic bells, etc.</p> <p>(2) Are the warning systems that produce sound adjusted so as to differentiate between a chemical, biological or radiological attack, e.g., one long blast for chemical, two long blasts for biological, and three long blasts for radiological?</p> <p>(3) Are the warning systems that produce light (illumination), adjusted so as to differentiate between the different types of attacks (e.g., one blue rocket, chemical; one red rocket, biological; and three yellow rockets, radiological).</p> <p>(Use Continuation Sheets, if needed)</p>			
11. RECOMMENDATION OF PRODUCER (e.g., DIA, another command, originator of request)			
12. NAME, GRADE, PHONE AND MESSAGE ADDRESS OF CONTACT OFFICER Mr. Mitchell Penn, GS-14, AV 584-4298 (DRDAR-CLN-D), Mun Dev Br, Mun Div, CSL, APG, MD Ms. Nancy Weathersby, GS-11, AV 584-3560 (DRDAR-SEI-C), Sys Eval Ofc (FID/CSL), APG, MD		13. CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	

DD FORM 1 OCT 64 1497

Figure 3-1. Sample of a completed DD Form 1497.

15 July 1981

(4) Is the warning transmission automatic (i.e., incorporated into the detector so that it fires when agents are detected); or does the operator manually control the transmission; or does the operator relay the alert to headquarters and they transmit the warning?

(5) What is the length of time from detection to transmission of the alert?

(6) What are the repetition intervals of transmissions (i.e., two flares, wait 5 minutes then fire two more flares)?

b. Guidance:

(1) The study should cover the current time frame (1980) and all systems projected for the 1981-1990 time frame.

(2) Any available diagrams or schematics should be included.

(3) Chemical Systems Laboratory, ARRADCOM, can not satisfy these requirements with its own resources.

(4) The product should be classified no higher than secret. A separate supplement may be prepared for information of a higher classification.

(5) Little work has been accomplished by Chemical Systems Laboratory on a CAWTS device because of the lack of information.

(6) All of the capability studies bear closely on this subject, but none of the sections on detection and warning cover transmission of the warning from the detector to the troops.

(7) The following products were reviewed and did not satisfy the requirements of this intelligence production request:

(a) DST-1600S-034-79, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - USSR (U), Mar 80.

(b) DDI-1100-148-77, Soviet Tactical Intelligence and Reconnaissance (U), Feb 77.

(c) DST-1600S-037-76, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - ECC (Less USSR) (U), May 78

(d) DST-1600S-148-76, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - ACC (U), Oct 78.

(e) DST-1640H-040-78, Nuclear Defense Equipment - Communist Countries (U), Mar 79.

(f) ST-CS-03-38-75, Chemical Warfare Capabilities - NATO Countries and France (U), Feb 75.

(g) DST-1600S-536-79, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - NATO Countries (Canada and the United Kingdom) (U), Jul 79.

(h) DST-1600S-032-75, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - Middle East Countries (U), Sep 79.

(i) TB 381-5-07, Foreign Materiel Catalog Volume 7, Chemical, Biological and Radiological Equipment (U), Feb 76.

(j) TB 381-5-07B-1, Foreign Materiel Catalog Volume 7B, Chemical, Biological and Radiological Equipment (U), Mar 78.

(k) DST-1600S-533-79, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - Nonaligned Countries (Sweden and Finland) (U), Nov 79.

(l) DST-1600S-532-78-SUP 1, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - Nonaligned Countries (Japan) (U), Nov 78.

(m) DST-1600S-537-77, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - NATO Countries and France (Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Norway) (U), Nov 77.

(8) In addition, the following sources were queried for information:

(a) Central Information Reference and Control (CIRC) computer system.

(b) Data Exchange Agreement (West Germany) in process.

(c) ABCA Agreement (UK) no response.

(d) US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (USAFSTC).

Information received from these sources did not meet the requirements of this request.

(9) The following products, scheduled for production during FY80, will not meet the requirements specified in this Foreign Intelligence Production Requirement:

(a) DST-1600S-037-YR, Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities - ECC (Less USSR) (U) - 3Q FY80

(b) DST-1600S-148-YR, CBW Capabilities - ACC (U) - 4Q FY80

(c) DST-1600S-537-YR, CBW Capabilities - NATO Countries and France (Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway) (U) - 4Q FY80

(d) DST-1600S-533-79, CBW Capabilities - Non-Aligned Countries (Sweden and Finland) (U) - 1Q FY80

All of the referenced documents address detection and warning systems to some degree; however, none of the referenced documents contain sufficient information on warning transmission systems to meet the requirements of this Foreign Intelligence Production Requirement.

c. Utilization

(1) Chemical Systems Laboratory, ARRADCOM, will utilize this study in direct support of the following research and development programs:

- (a) 1M464725D020 - Chemical Detection, Warning and Sampling Development
- (b) 1L162706A553 - Chemical/Biological Defense and General Investigations
- (c) 1L161102A71A - Research and Defense Systems CW/CBD
- (d) 1T161101A91A - In-house Laboratory Independent Research
- (e) 1M4632721D601 - Chemical Detection and Warning Materiel
- (f) 1W764724DF45 - Biological Detection and Warning Devices

(2) The data generated by this study will influence the design of future warning transmission systems throughout the Department of the Army. The US Army has a requirement for a system that provides rapid transmission of a chemical attack warning.

Figure 3-1. Sample of a completed DD Form 1497—Continued.

APPENDIX

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Counterintelligence (CI). Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage and other clandestine intelligence activities, sabotage, international terrorist activities, or assassinations for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, but not including personnel, physical, document, or communications security programs.

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) administrative publications. Nonintelligence DIA publications that prescribe policies and procedures and provide information of general interest.

Department of Defense intelligence. The product of collecting, processing, integrating, analyzing, evaluating, and interpreting available information on foreign countries or areas.

Department of Defense intelligence dissemination. Conveying intelligence in suitable form (oral, graphic, or written) to agencies needing it.

Finished intelligence. Intelligence information that has been evaluated, analyzed, integrated, interpreted, and formatted for issue.

Finished recurring intelligence. Evaluated intelligence which is either produced on a periodic basis and generally covers the same subjects or areas, or is frequently revised.

Foreign intelligence. Information relating to the capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, but not including CI except for information on international terrorist activities.

General intelligence. Military intelligence covering—

a. Military capabilities, including orders of battle, organization, training, tactics, and all other factors bearing on military strength and effectiveness.

b. Area and terrain intelligence, including urban areas, coasts and landing beaches, and medical/environmental, meteorological, and geological intelligence.

c. Transportation in all modes.

d. Materiel production and support industries, telecommunications, and military economics.

e. Location and identification of military-related installations.

f. Government control.

g. Evasion and escape.

h. Threats and forecasts.

i. Indications.

Intelligence production requirement (IPR). A stated need for the production of intelligence on a general or specific subject, program, system, or weapon.

Intelligence information report (IR). Intelligence reports that contain raw, unevaluated information.

Nonrecurring finished intelligence. Evaluated intelligence on specific subjects or areas of research published on a nonscheduled, or one-time basis.

Quick-reaction requirement (QRR). A requirement for immediate production action to satisfy a consumer's urgent need for intelligence.

Scientific and technical intelligence (S&TI). The product of collecting, evaluating, analyzing, and interpreting foreign scientific and technical information on the following:

a. Foreign developments in basic and applied research and in applied engineering techniques, including both the physical and biomedical sciences.

b. Scientific and technical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of all foreign military systems, weapons, weapons systems and materiel related research and development, and the production methods used for their manufacture. Included is the primary or secondary impact of the weapons systems and their environments on military personnel.

Secondary dissemination.

a. Issuing a copy of an intelligence document from stock in response to a request after initial dissemination (para 2-6).

- b. The loan of a copy of an intelligence document from the intelligence reference collection.

Statement of intelligence interest (SII). Reference documentation giving a potential or an authorized recipient's interests to receive intelligence on specific subjects and geographic areas. This documentation is the basis for disseminating information reports, nonrecurring finished intelligence, and the initial issue of finished recurring intelligence publications.

Threat.

a. Potential environmental and enemy forces in or against which friendly forces are employed, and those potential enemy forces which may be employed against the friendly forces.

b. A description of the potential environment and enemy forces prepared in the necessary detail and analyzed in the context of a specific problem or project. As used in this regulation, the threat refers to a document or statement.

The proponent of this regulation is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAMI-FIR), WASH DC 20310.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

E. C. MEYER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

ROBERT M. JOYCE
Brigadier General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

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